

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Colonial Village (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number DHR File No. 000-0013

2. Location

street & number 1711-1737 Wilson Boulevard not for publication N/A
city or town N/A vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Arlington code 013
zip code 22201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply):

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box):

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954 (DHR File Number 000-8825)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: Commercial	Sub: Specialty Stores

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: Commercial	Sub: Specialty Stores

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

Late 19 th and 20 th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation:	Brick
roof:	Asphalt Shingles
	Metal
walls:	Brick
other:	

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| <u>X</u> | A | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. |
| — | B | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. |
| <u>X</u> | C | Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. |
| — | D | Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. |

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| — | A | owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. |
| — | B | removed from its original location. |
| — | C | a birthplace or a grave. |
| — | D | a cemetery. |
| — | E | a reconstructed building, object, or structure. |
| — | F | a commemorative property. |
| — | G | less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years. |

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1935-1940

Significant Dates

1936

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ring, Gustave
Warwick, Sr., Harvey H.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Arlington County Public Library, Virginia Room

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.05 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet):

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	18	0319440	4307110	3)	18	0319703	4306851
2)	18	0319620	4307020	4)	18	0319270	4306640
X See continuation sheet.							

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura V. Trieschmann, Architectural Historian
organization EHT Traceries date July 2003
street & number 1121 Fifth Street, N.W. telephone 202/393-1199
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Colonial Village Shopping Center LC c/o Wilma Roumel

street & number 5335 MacArthur Boulevard telephone Unknown

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20016

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 “C” Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**Colonial Village: Boundary Increase
Arlington County, Virginia**

DHR File Number 000-0013

Colonial Village Shopping Center

The Colonial Revival-style shopping center at Colonial Village is located at 1711-1737 Wilson Boulevard in the neighborhood of Colonial Village in Arlington County, Virginia. Consisting of just over an acre of land, the Colonial Village Shopping Center was constructed in 1936 under the direction of developer Gustave Ring. The building was designed by prominent local architect Henry H. Warwick, Sr., who was responsible for the Colonial Revival-style residential buildings constructed during the first three of four building phases.

The Colonial Village Shopping Center original contained eight separate stores, each with a single-leaf entry flanking by large plate glass show windows. Interior dividing walls have been inserted between two of the spaces and the building now contains ten stores. The configuration of entry and show windows has remained the same on the façade of the building, despite the interior alterations.

Site

The property fronts Wilson Boulevard with North Quinn Street to the east and the associated residential buildings to the west. The masonry structure is set back from the road with paved off-street parking at the front and a narrow drive for rear deliveries circling the property. Access to the property by automobile is gained from two curb cuts on Wilson Boulevard, thus providing easy entry and egress.

Architectural Description

The one-story building presents a rectangular form enlarged to the rear by service areas. Constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond, the main block of the building has a cross gable roof created by two front-gabled bays on the sides of the structure. The cross gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Flat-roofed bays, housing one commercial storefront, are located at either end of the structure. These end bays, together with the front-gabled bays, project beyond the wall plane of the main block. The changes in roof form and wall planes were intended to read as several distinct storefronts. The service areas at the rear of the structure have flat roofs. The flat roofs of the end bays and the service areas are clad in a composite material with metal coping along the parapet walls, which is stepped along the side elevations. The depth of the service areas varies, providing additional space to the retail space at the center of the building. A short interior-end brick chimney stack projects from the northwest corner of the building. The cornices of the west and side elevations are adorned with a corbeled brick cornice that is identical to the ornamentation at the cornice line of the neighboring residential buildings of Colonial Village.

Two semi-circular dormer vents pierce the imposing roof of the main block. The louvered vents appear to be constructed of wood and the dormer is clad in metal sheets. A cupola crowns the center of the roof. Constructed of wood, the cupola has a square base with boxed cornice, octagonal cap pierced by semi-circular arched openings holding louvered vents. The conical roof is clad in metal sheets and topped by an eagle weathervane.

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The façade of the main block is recessed under the roof, which shelters four of the original storefront entries within a seven-bay-wide portico. The overhang of the roof is supported by square Tuscan posts finished by a Colonial Revival-style entablature with plain frieze and boxed ogee cornice. A turned balustrade with square newels topped by ball-shaped adornments has been added to the roof over the portico. Historic photographs indicate this roof balustrade was not original. No longer extant, Chinese Chippendale-like balustrades with square posts, balls, and cross bracing topped the flat-roof bays at the ends of the structure. The front-gabled bays are pierced by round window openings that originally had multi-light fixed sash. The openings, framed in rowlock bricks, have been enclosed with wood and the window sash has been removed.

As originally constructed, each storefront consisted of a large single-leaf entry with Colonial Revival-style surround and flanking plate glass show windows. The transoms were filled with panels framed with ogee molding. The center of the panels was adorned by a large triangular-shaped molding with an ogee profile. A number of the molded transoms are extant, although flush wood transoms have replaced some.

The storefront at 1711 Wilson Boulevard is located in the easternmost end bay, covered by a flat roof. The store has a single-leaf replacement door of metal and glass framed by narrow sidelights and a one-light transom. The opening is flanked on either side by two-light plate glass show windows with metal muntins. The windows have rowlock brick sills. The transoms over the show windows have a wide frieze with ogee-molded base and cap and triangular-shaped molding. A lighted sign box covers the center transom over the entry. Fluted Tuscan pilasters that meet the wide frieze of the entablature, which has a boxed cornice and returns, frame the storefront.

The front-gabled bay at the eastern end of the building is divided into two stores, designated as 1713 and 1715 Wilson Boulevard. Framed by fluted Tuscan pilasters that terminate at the entablature, the storefronts each consists of a single-leaf entry in the side bays and two-light plate glass windows with metal muntins. The windows have rowlock brick sills. The entry at 1713 Wilson Boulevard is a metal and glass replacement door. The entry at 1715 Wilson Boulevard is a nine-light over two paneled aluminum replacement door. As originally designed, the transoms over the entries have two panels adorned with triangular-shaped molding. The lighted sign boxes cover the transoms over the show windows. The entablature has a plain frieze with ogee-molded architrave and boxed ogee cornice.

The storefront at 1717 Wilson Boulevard is sheltered under the main block of the roof, within the portico. It is located in the western side of the easternmost front-gabled bay. The single-leaf entry has a nine-light-over-two-panel aluminum replacement door. To the south of the entry is the one-light plate glass show window with a rowlock brick sill. The triangular-molded transom has been replaced with a flush wood transom.

The wide single-leaf entry in the eastern end of the main block, under the portico, provides access to the separate storefronts at 1719 and 1721 Wilson Boulevard. The entry holds a nine-light-over-two-panel aluminum replacement door framed by narrow sidelights and a wide nine-light transom with horizontal security bars. The two plate glass windows have two lights with metal muntins and rowlock brick sills. The triangular-molded transom over the entry and flanking windows has been replaced with a flush wood transom.

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The center storefront at 1723 Wilson Boulevard is ornately adorned with a wide single-leaf entry flanked by one-light plate glass windows. The entry, which holds an original eight-light-over-two-panel wood door, is framed by fluted Tuscan pilasters, plain head casing, and a broken swan pediment with an urn. The show windows have rowlock brick sills. The triangular-molded transom over the entry and flanking windows has been replaced with a flush wood transom.

The wide single-leaf entry in the western end of the main block, under the portico, provides access to the separate storefronts at 1725 and 1727 Wilson Boulevard. The entry holds an original eight-light-over-two-panel wood door framed by narrow reeded Tuscan pilasters. The two plate glass windows have two lights with metal muntins and rowlock brick sills. The triangular-molded transom over the entry and flanking windows has been replaced with a flush wood transom. An eight-light window pierces the center of the replacement transom at 1725 Wilson Boulevard.

Mirroring the storefront at 1717 Wilson Boulevard at the eastern end of the main block is a large window opening set within the portico. It is located in the eastern side of the westernmost front-gabled bay. The window opening, trimmed with a rowlock brick sill, has been infilled with flush wood panels. Similarly, the triangular-molded transom over the entry and flanking windows has been replaced with a flush wood transom.

The front-gabled bay at the western end of the building contains a single store designated as 1729-1732 Wilson Boulevard. Framed by fluted Tuscan pilasters that terminate at the entablature, the storefront consists of two single-leaf entries in the side bays and two-light plate glass windows with metal muntins. The windows have rowlock brick sills. The entries have nine-light-over-two-panel aluminum replacement doors. The upper transoms over the entries are extant, adorned with triangular-shaped molding. Signage covers the transoms over the show windows. The entablature has a plain frieze with ogee-molded architrave and boxed ogee cornice.

The storefront at 1737 Wilson Boulevard is located in the westernmost end bay, covered by a flat roof. The store has a single-leaf replacement door of metal and glass framed by narrow sidelights and a one-light transom. The opening is flanked on either side by one-light replacement plate glass show windows with wood muntins, sidelights, and transoms. The windows have rowlock brick sills. The transoms over the show windows have a wide frieze with ogee-molded base and cap and triangular-shaped molding. Signage covers the center transom over the entry. Fluted Tuscan pilasters that meet the wide frieze of the entablature, which has a boxed cornice and returns, frame the storefront. A double-leaf, multi-light door on the west side elevation of the building provides secondary access to the interior.

The west side elevation of the building was originally pierced by three window openings, one large and two smaller, that have since been infilled with brick. Similarly, window openings on the rear of the building have been infilled with brick. The east side elevation was not fenestrated.

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Significance Statement

The Colonial Village Shopping Center was constructed in 1936 for the residents of Colonial Village and the surrounding neighborhood of Clarendon. The commercial building was an integral part of a major real estate venture known as Colonial Village, which was undertaken by nationally renowned developer, Gustave Ring. Designed in four phases, Colonial Village became a prototype for large garden apartment complexes nationwide. The project was acclaimed for its innovative financing, design, landscaping, and modern amenities, which included the shopping center. Harvey H. Warwick, Sr., a prominent local architect, was responsible for designing the residential buildings constructed during the first three phases of development between 1935 and 1937. Warwick also served as architect for the Colonial Village Shopping Center, which reflects the architectural style, design, materials, and siting of its residential neighbors. Benefiting from its location along Wilson Boulevard, one of the most highly traveled east-west routes in Arlington County, the shopping center provided a balanced mix of everyday services and ample off-street parking that were sufficient inducements to secure a highly profitable trade.

The residential portion of Colonial Village was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 in recognition of its innovative financing and prototypical design. The historic district includes 226 buildings, which encompasses all of the domestic and secondary outbuildings associated with Colonial Village. These buildings were designed by architects Harvey H. Warwick, Sr. (1935-1937) and Frances L. Koenig (1940), under the direction of developer Gustave Ring. The period of significance extends from 1935 to 1940 with architecture, community planning, economics, landscape architecture, politics/government, and social/humanitarian as the areas of significance. The Colonial Village Shopping Center, constructed in 1936, contributes to this existing historic district, augmenting the areas of significance as an economically viable amenity specifically intended to be part of the real estate project undertaken by Gustave Ring.

History of Colonial Village and the Shopping Center

Washington, D.C. and its outlying urban suburbs were by far the most intensive proving ground for planned residential neighborhoods and the reconfiguration of the traditional village center. The first, and most publicized, of the planned communities in Arlington County was Colonial Village, which was also the first Federal Housing Authority (FHA) project to be undertaken in the United States. The FHA worked closely with renowned developer Gustave Ring to create a model apartment village. The design and landscaping successes of Colonial Village was well publicized in more than two dozen national architectural, urban planning, and banking journals, not only for its excellent design but also for its innovative financing.¹

Colonial Village was constructed in four phases, the first three designed by Harvey H. Warwick, Sr. and the fourth by Frances L. Koenig. Between 1935 and 1940, Ring had twenty-four freestanding clusters of low-rise buildings constructed, with a total of 1,059 apartment units. The two- and three-story apartment buildings cost a total of slightly more than \$4 million to build. Designed in the Colonial Revival style, which became the prototype for almost all other

¹ James M Goode, *Best Addresses*, (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988), p. 334.

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Washington, D.C. area garden apartments during the 1930s and 1940s, the buildings at Colonial Village have a variety of alternating roof lines, door designs, and wing treatments. Gustave Ring made sure each apartment was provided with abundant light and air, the materials were of the highest quality, and the floors were soundproof. The arrangement of the buildings in clusters and groups around spacious courts created a park within a park setting with united walkways and landscaping. Playgrounds and parking were incorporated into the design.

Familiar with the pioneering garden housing complexes in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright, Gustave Ring provided a neighborhood shopping center at Colonial Village. Neighborhood retail centers, a concept initiated in the latter part of the 19th century, began to emerge in earnest during the second quarter of the 20th century, especially with the widespread use of the automobile. The Colonial Village Shopping Center recalls the shopping facilities of the previous decades, which were built as components of planned residential subdivisions for the upper class. Colonial Village, however, was marketed towards middle-class workers and the shopping center was envisioned “as an advantageous means of meeting the routine needs of the residents.”² As an integral part of the neighborhood, the shopping center provided a “sense of unity and containment, so that the domestic ambience of the environs predominated.”³ Henry Warwick designed the Colonial Village Shopping Center in 1936, utilizing many of the same building materials, design elements, and landscaping to enable the commercial building to harmonize with the surrounding residential buildings of Colonial Village.

The Colonial Village Shopping Center originally contained eight stores, with two groceries, a bakery, laundry, hardware store, drugstore, beauty parlor, and barbershop. An historic image of the buildings, published by the Arlington County Chamber of Commerce in July 1942, indicates the building originally had canvas awnings on the flat-roofed end units and the front-gabled side units. The signage was minimal, allowing for the building to service as the principal advertisement.⁴ The current variety of entry surrounds suggests that architect Warwick varied the casings on each of the stores, an architectural detail he utilized on the residential buildings at Colonial Village as well. The forecourt provides ample off-street parking with easy entry and egress from Wilson Boulevard. A narrow drive encircles the building, providing access to the rear service areas for deliveries.

With the accelerated growth of the Clarendon commercial center to the immediate northwest and the increased use of the automobile, the concept of a commercial village center was not just an amenity for the residents of Colonial Village, but was a business venture in its own right.⁵ The Colonial Village Shopping Center was placed prominently on the northwest corner of Wilson Boulevard and North Quinn Street to take advantage of both the peak traffic flow and the peak shopping periods. Wilson Boulevard, the southern boundary of Colonial Village, is one of the oldest thoroughfares in Arlington County. Historically, Wilson Boulevard (originally known as Falls Church-Georgetown Road) was the primary road to the ferry at Georgetown, and continues that legacy as the fastest route to the Francis Scott Key Bridge from Rosslyn to Georgetown. Following the example set by the Park and Shop on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D.C., the design of

² Richard Longstreth, “The Neighborhood Shopping Center in Washington, D.C., 1930-1941.” *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, volume LI, number 1, March 1992, p. 5.

³ Longstreth, p. 10.

⁴ Longstreth, p. 12.

⁵ Longstreth, p. 9.

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the Colonial Village Shopping Center targeted the homeward-bound automobile traffic along Wilson Boulevard. The Shopping Center's design reflected its orientation, with the façade angled to attract passing motorists. It provided convenient entry and egress, off-street parking, and one-stop shopping that made it a destination point for residents and those traveling through the community. Richard Longstreth's description of the L-shaped Park and Shop in "The Neighborhood Shopping Center in Washington, D.C., 1930-1941" can be easily transferred to the Colonial Village Shopping Center:

Display windows, which would not be easily seen from the street, were subordinated to a board canopy, reminiscent of those appended to many municipal markets of the 19th and 20th centuries, but here used as a device to unify and accentuate the low-slung mass. Pitched roofs at one end, punctuated by a cupola at their crossing, faced homeward-bound motorists. While the utilitarian role of this upper area was to provide storage space, its most important function was as a decorative feature – large in scale, simple in form – that would attract the eye quickly and make the impression memorable. As with earlier neighborhood centers, but in contrast to most retail outlets on major arteries, signage was coordinated and unobtrusive so that the building itself could remain the principal advertisement. The forecourt enabled the management to control its front space. Delivery trucks, which normally stopped on the street and blocked customers' view, were routed to a rear service alley, relieving a cause of congestion as well as improving appearances.⁶

Integrity of the Colonial Village Shopping Center

The Colonial Village Shopping Center is remarkably intact and contributes to the historical and architectural significance of Colonial Village. The property, owned by the Colonial Village Shopping Center LC, has continued its association with the residents of Colonial Village and feels like a village center park and shop as originally envisioned by Gustave Ring and his architects.

The immediate setting of the shopping center has remained intact, with low-scale commercial enterprises to the south of Wilson Boulevard and residential buildings surrounding it. The intact integrity of this commercial setting is profound, given the dramatic growth of commercial and office activities taking place to the immediate northwest in Clarendon and to the east in Rosslyn. Clarendon was the economic and social center of Arlington County and illustrates the development of an early commercial center in a burgeoning suburban environment during the first half of the 20th century. Residents of

⁶ Longstreth, p. 12.

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Colonial Village could walk to the stores and restaurants in Clarendon, which competed with the small trade provided by the Colonial Village Shopping Center. Yet, by the turn of the 21st century, Clarendon had undergone tremendous growth, resulting in the loss of a number of its small-scale neighborhood shopping facilities.

Interior walls have been inserted to provide additional storefronts, but the alterations are not visible from the exterior. Detailing has been altered by the removal of the triangular-shaped molding with an ogee profile on a number of the transoms, although a substantial amount of this original trim is extant. A few entry doors have been replaced, although the openings have remained intact and the replacement doors present the same configuration of multiple lights over recessed panels as the original doors. A turned balustrade with square newels topped by ball-shaped adornments has been added to the roof over the portico. Historic photographs indicate this roof balustrade was not original. No longer extant, Chinese Chippendale-like balustrades with square posts, balls, and cross bracing topped the flat-roof bays at the ends of the structure. The front-gabled bays are pierced by round window openings that originally had multi-light fixed sash. The openings, framed in rowlock bricks, have been enclosed with wood and the window sash removed. All of the window openings on the west side elevation and the rear of the building have been infilled with brick. Additionally, as technology and tenancy have changed, the original signage has been replaced. Yet, the design, materials, and workmanship of the Colonial Village Shopping Center have remained undiminished, despite these minor changes.

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Arlington County Public Library, Virginia Room
Baldwin Files, Architectural Journals

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Section 9 Page 10

**Colonial Village: Boundary Increase
Arlington County, Virginia**

DHR File Number 000-0013

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Colonial Village: Boundary Increase
Arlington County, Virginia

DHR File Number 000-0013

UTM References:

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5)	<u>18</u>	<u>0319040</u>	<u>4306800</u>	7)	<u>18</u>	<u>0319350</u>	<u>4307100</u>
6)	<u>18</u>	<u>0319020</u>	<u>4306980</u>				

Verbal Boundary Description

The shopping center at 1711-1737 Wilson Boulevard is located in the southeastern corner of the neighborhood of Colonial Village in Arlington County, Virginia. The property is noted as PT BK L, Rosslyn Farm as noted in Map Book 44, Page 06. The shopping center has been associated with this site since its construction in 1936.

Boundary Justification

The Colonial Village Shopping Center was developed and constructed by Gustave Ring, the renowned developer responsible for the construction of the surrounding residential neighborhood of Colonial Village. The domestic resources were constructed in four phases between 1935 and 1940. Ring had the shopping center constructed in April 1936 to serve the new residents of the popular community, as well as those traveling by automobile along Wilson Boulevard, which is the southern border of the community. The first three phases of Colonial Village were designed by architect Harvey H. Warwick, Sr., who was also responsible for the design of the shopping center. Thus, the shopping center is compatible to the residential buildings in the existing historic district in its scale, design, materials, style, workmanship, and association.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**Colonial Village: Boundary Increase
Arlington County, Virginia**

DHR File Number 000-0013

All photographs are of:

Colonial Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Arlington County, Virginia

VDHR File Number: 000-0013

E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc., photographer

All negatives are stored with the Department of Historic Resources:

DATE: August 2003

VIEW OF: 1711-1737 Wilson Boulevard, south elevation, looking northwest

NEG. NO.: 20928-9

PHOTO: 1 of 5

DATE: August 2003

VIEW OF: 1711-1737 Wilson Boulevard, east elevation, looking southwest

NEG. NO.: 20928-10

PHOTO: 2 of 5

DATE: August 2003

VIEW OF: 1711-1737 Wilson Boulevard, north elevation, looking southwest

NEG. NO.: 20928-11

PHOTO: 3 of 5

DATE: August 2003

VIEW OF: 1711-1737 Wilson Boulevard, west elevation, looking northeast

NEG. NO.: 20928-12

PHOTO: 4 of 5

DATE: August 2003

VIEW OF: 1711-1737 Wilson Boulevard, south elevation, looking northeast

NEG. NO.: 20928-13

PHOTO: 5 of 5